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First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow. Moderate south winds.
Full Report on Page 7

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Foe in Full Flight on 50-Mile Front; Haig Breaks New Line; Enters Lens

Whitman Wins By 2 or 3 to 1; "Al" Smith by Bigger Margin

Governor's Full Slate, Including Schoeneck, Swept Through by Large Majority

Vote for Lewis Close in Albany

Kings Republican Organization Surprises by Great Victory; Light Vote Cast

Governor Charles S. Whitman will be the Republican candidate to succeed himself. He beat his opponent, Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, by about five to two.

Governor Whitman will be opposed in the coming campaign by Alfred E. Smith, president of the New York Board of Aldermen, the choice of the Democratic unofficial convention. Attorney General Lewis, backed by William Barnes, William L. Ward, Senator Wadsworth, Henry W. Taft and Senator Elton R. Brown, was easily defeated by the Governor. With a little less than half of the returns from the city received, and nearly a third of the vote from upstate, Governor Whitman's estimated majority over Attorney General Lewis is 158,283. The estimated total vote for Governor Whitman is 280,946, and 112,668 for his opponent.

Big Vote for Smith
The estimated vote of Alfred E. Smith on like returns is 191,543, against 28,261 for William Church Osborn.

George W. Aldridge, the veteran Republican leader of Monroe County, where Mr. Lewis lives, made good his prediction that he would snow Mr. Lewis under.

Brooklyn, which was counted on by the Lewis men to turn in a majority of from five to ten thousand for the Attorney General, joined the Whitman procession, going about two to one for the Governor.

William Barnes, the boss of Albany county, delivered that county to Mr. Lewis by a margin of about 1,500.

The prohibition issue played a prominent part in the canvass in the upstate counties, where the Anti-Saloon League lent its strength to Governor Whitman.

The entire Whitman slate won along with the Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck defeated his opponents, Ex-Senator Seth G. Heacock, of Iliac, and Ex-Senator William M. Bennett, of New York.

Victory for Travis

State Controller Travis won over Samuel Fraser, who was backed by the New York Federation of Agriculture, and John Kissel, of Brooklyn, who in the courts tried to invalidate his nominating petitions.

Senator Charles D. Newton, of Genesee, backed by the Whitman supporters, beat Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker for Attorney General.

State Treasurer James L. Wells, who, like the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the State Controller, is serving his second term, was easily renominated over Theodore T. Baylor, of New York.

Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, and Frank M. Williams, State Engineer and Surveyor, were unopposed.

The vote was comparatively light throughout the state, and there was

World's Record Revenue Measure Goes to House

\$8,182,492,000 Tax Bill Reverses Policy of Leaving War Debts to Posterity

Equal to One Half Of U. S. Net Income

Excess and War Profits Levies to Furnish More Than \$3,000,000,000

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. The world's largest revenue bill was introduced in the House a few minutes after noon today by Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee, with two or three sentences of commonplace remarks to the effect that it would be called up for consideration on Friday.

It imposes rates of taxation that are in some instances many times greater than those of the present laws, and it purports to raise \$8,182,492,000 yearly, which is twice the present revenues and twelve times those of later pre-war years, and about one-half the present national net annual increase of wealth. The report accompanying the bill sets forth the principles governing the committee in its deliberations and reviews the bill section by section, digesting and interpreting it, and making comparisons both in provisions and statistics with the present laws, which it largely replaces with a single code. The bill itself fills 160 pages of the regular bill form and embraces about 50,000 words.

The report is unanimous in recommending the passage of the bill, but one or two members of the committee reserved the right to oppose or amend particular features. The unanimous report means that there will be no concerted opposition to the bill, party or otherwise, and ten days are expected to see it through the House.

Problem Explained
Before reviewing the bill in detail, the report offers as a sort of preface to what follows a brief explanation of the problem confronting Congress in drafting an adequate revenue measure.

In determining our fiscal policy for financing the war the first question that must be determined is, says the report, what per cent of our total expenditures shall be financed by taxation and what per cent by bonds? Your committee has determined the proportion of the cost of the war that should be financed by taxation and by bonds, not upon the basis of previous experience, for there is no analogy in history, but upon a careful consideration of the effect of the fiscal policy upon the morale of the people, upon the inflation of prices, upon production, and with reference to the relative ability of the people to pay taxes now and after the war.

On June 5 the Secretary of the Treasury advised your committee that the probable expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, would be about \$24,000,000,000 and recommended that one-third of this amount be raised in taxes, or \$8,000,000,000. On July 15 Mr. Shirley, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, confirmed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury and set out in detail the appropriations for this fiscal year, the total of which amounts to \$24,328,561,427.67, exclusive of contract authorizations.

At the beginning of the preparation of the new measure, your committee accepted the fiscal policy suggested by the Secretary as sound, and determined to prepare a new revenue bill that would raise during a twelve-month period \$8,000,000,000. In making the decision to recommend that one-third of the expenditures for the current fiscal year be raised by taxes and two-thirds from the sale of bonds, your committee has been guided by conditions existing at the present time.

While your committee makes this recommendation for the current year, it realizes that no fixed policy as to the relation of taxes to bonds for the future can be determined at this time and that the amount that should be raised by taxation in any given year must necessarily be determined after due consideration is given to business and financial conditions existing in such year. Your committee further adopted the policy that so far as practicable the \$8,000,000,000 should be raised from taxes on incomes, excess and war profits, and luxuries and semi-luxuries.

Throughout the preparation of the measure your committee has endeavored to distribute equitably the new tax burden and to levy the taxes in such a way that the burden should be met by those most able to pay. Your committee has endeavored to wipe out all inequalities in the operation of existing law and recommends the repeal of the major portions of the revenue acts of 1916 and 1917 in order that the existing internal revenue laws so far as deemed practicable will be in one

30,000 in N. Y. Slackers Net; 600 Are Held

Federal Agents, 25,000 Strong, Give City and Suburbs Greatest Combing

Armories So Crowded Round-Up Is Delayed

Many Deserters and Others Wanted by Police Taken Into Custody

Twenty-five thousand agents of the Department of Justice raided the metropolitan district yesterday and took into custody 30,000 suspected draft evaders in the greatest slacker haul the country has seen. Six hundred of those apprehended have been turned over to the military authorities and will be immediately inducted into service.

So great was the flood of prisoners taken to the 69th Regiment Armory that Chief Charles F. De Woody, of the Department of Justice, found his army of operatives insufficient to cope with the situation and called on Governor Whitman to turn out the State Guard to assist in the work. In Manhattan and The Bronx more than 10,000 were arrested and taken to the detention headquarters. Of these, 400, according to Chief De Woody, were either willful slackers or deserters. They were sent to the Tombs last night and will be turned over to the military to-day. The plans call for immediate service for those not prosecuted in the Federal courts.

Round-Up Not Over Yet

In Brooklyn 8,000 were sent to the 23d Regiment Armory, which was used as a detention headquarters for Long Island. Two hundred of these failed to convince the authorities that they fulfilled their obligations under the selective service act, and they were held. In Northern Jersey and Southern Westchester thousands were taken in custody, but so far as could be learned at a late hour last night few will be held.

The slacker hunt will be continued for an indefinite period. The Federal authorities are anxious to round up all slackers of the first draft before the men between eighteen and forty-five register next week.

Chief De Woody said last night that so far the results had been satisfactory. His agents are being assisted by the American Protective League under Chief William Briggs, the police, the Home Defence League and thousands of soldiers from nearby camps and forts. Admiral Usher, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, furnished 2,000 armed sailors to help.

As the work progressed the armories were flooded with men from all parts of the city, who were carried in hundreds of motor trucks and other automobiles. Thousands were released by agents of the Department of Justice after they had furnished the proper credentials.

Raid at Coney Island

Federal agents, police and police reserves at intervals last night raided cabarets and motion picture halls at Coney Island.

At the West End terminal, where most of the men were collected, and at the Culver station, police stopped all youths and made them display their cards. Those who were unable to do so were immediately taken to the West Eighth Street police station, where they were held until they could be transported to the 23d Regiment armory. Of four hundred rounded up in the Coney Island station, 225 were sent to the armory.

The first signs of the raid came at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when the net was spread about the Pennsylvania and Grand Central terminals in Manhattan and the Long Island Railroad station, in Brooklyn. Every man of apparent draft age was forced to produce his final classification card or submit to arrest. Thousands of commuters were taken in custody and marched under heavy guard to the detention headquarters. It was estimated that at the Grand Central alone more than 2,000 men were arrested.

Every avenue of exit from the city is under heavy guard and will remain so for an indefinite period. In addition to the slackers and draft evaders

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Foe Suffers Hardest Blow Of Whole War

Haig Attack on Wotan Line Strikes at Heart of Ludendorff Defences

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association—New York Tribune)

LONDON, Sept. 3. The Germans are in full retreat. The enemy has suffered his heaviest defeat since Foch countered on July 18. Haig is reaping the greatest victory that has fallen to Allied arms since the first battle of the Marne. None can say where the enemy will halt in his wild rush along the battlefield of over seventy-five miles. From Messines Ridge to the Canal du Nord the German troops are hastening eastward, with hardly a show of defence. Lens, the battered mining town which the enemy turned into a veritable fortress against which waves of Britons dashed in vain a year ago, has been evacuated and is now occupied by Haig's men. The evacuation of Lens frees the great French coal fields. [Other dispatches cast doubt on the capture of Lens.]

Whole Wotan Line Passed

The whole Drocourt-Queant line, prepared by months of arduous labor and infinite pains, is now in the rear of the British, who have also taken Bulsey, Doignes, Veul and Herbecourt, in the forefront of the Hindenburg defences, have been occupied by the British with-out a fight in two days. Haig has captured over 15,000 prisoners, and many guns, and has effected the heaviest blow Ludendorff has ever experienced.

Eleven divisions were assigned the job of holding less than that number of miles. Haig's Canadian and English troops, assisted by large numbers of tanks, crushed through them so completely that the enemy abandoned his plans for reaction, and concentrated all his efforts on getting away. Every German division suffered severely.

Speculations are foolish at this stage when it is almost impossible to keep pace with the daily developments.

Breach Rapidly Widens

Of first importance come the operations of General Fergusson's corps of General Horne's army. These storm troops are composed of Canadians, Scots and English naval men, all especially trained for this work during the trying times of early summer. Preceded by tanks, assisted by field artillery, they stormed the "switch line" with such force that three hours after the attack began a two-mile breach had been made by the Canadians, and this opening quickly increased until it was six miles wide, permitting reserves to flow through untroubled by enfilading fire.

That Ludendorff was sceptical of the ability of his sorely tried and tired men to hold the "switch line" was proven by his voluntary evacuation of Lens, to the north of the sector at

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German High Command Quits Spa; Flees to Town Near Own Frontier

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3.—The German General Staff has transferred its headquarters from Spa, Belgium, to Verviers, a little further to the north and fourteen miles east of Liège, according to "Les Nouvelles." Verviers is only six miles from the German frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The strategical situation on the Western front leaves to the Americans the duty of striking a mopping up blow against the vast German hordes that are being pressed back by the Allies, in the opinion of some of the British military experts. Much is expected of the American forces, which are increasing with surprising rapidity. The British critics to-day expressed the belief that the Germans would not be able to hold the Sennce and Nord canals, and, with the Germans losing more of the Hindenburg line every day, the experts fail to see where the Germans can make a strong stand after their recent severe defeats and their lack of reserves.

U.S. Shattered Mangin Sends German Plans, U.S. a Message British Say

Battles of Chateau Thierry and Belleau Woods Broke Down Enemy Prospects

By Caspar Whitney
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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PARIS, Sept. 3.—"Do you realize how much you Americans have had to do with the making of this jolly good show?" asked my British officer companion.

We were riding on the heels of the retreating Germans, as we had all last week. It was the happiest period in my career as a correspondent. From shattered Albert we were skirting the hideously shell-torn old Somme fighting ground toward that jumble of ruins called Bapaume, where all you see is lifeless, and the blood-soaked slopes over which the British hammered their way in 1916 now as we passed were inconspicuously showing amid the litter of battle yellow and blue wild flowers between old and new scars in the soil, so rent that it would seem impossible anything could ever again grow there. "Yes," I replied, "I know well we have done our small though important work."

"Small in point of numbers, yes," he said, "but in effecting a decision and in the results literally essential to the swift stroke of the master strategist Foch and in forwarding the Allied counter offensive. When your claps drove the Germans out of Belleau Woods and held them at Chateau Thierry, you gave the check to their proposed advance, which disrupted their calculations and thereby greatly aided the subsequent coup of General Gouraud so brilliantly unfolded before Chalons."

"That was the critical moment, and there and later on at the Soissons line your timely arrival and plucky aggressive fighting gave an impetus to our project and a tonic to our soldiers that

Continued on page four

Czecho-Slovaks Formally Accepted as Allies by U.S.

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States has recognized the Czecho-Slovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Professor T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak National Council and commander-in-chief of the Czecho-Slovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing at the State Department at noon to-day and was formally notified of President Wilson's action.

Great Britain, France and Italy already have recognized the Czecho-Slovaks, and Japan has given implied recognition by participation in the international Siberian expedition, which is aiding the Czecho-Slovaks and loyal Russians in re-establishing the eastern front. The headquarters of the nation are at present in Paris, but its territorial boundaries include Bohemia, Moravia and a portion of Galicia, all now under Austrian domination.

State of War Recognized

In extending recognition Secretary Lansing said: "The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austrian empires, and having placed organized armies in the field, which are waging war against those empires

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Franco-Americans Sweep Forward to Chemin des Dames

British Overrun "Switch" Positions Constructed East of Drocourt-Queant Front, Advancing Four Miles and Capturing 15,000 Germans and Many Villages in Two Days

Gen. Mangin's Troops Imperil Enemy's Stronghold North of Soissons

Yankees Aid Allies in Storming Wulverghem and Shoving Teutons in Lys Salient Back to Lines Near Neuve Chapelle They Held Before Their Gigantic Spring Campaign

September 1, 1918 A. M.
Arthur S. Draper reported from London last night that the enemy was in full retreat.

Between the Scarpe and the Somme the Germans are fleeing from the scene of their great disaster with enormous and still mounting losses.

To the north of the battlefield a rapid withdrawal is being carried out. The Flanders salient has almost been eliminated. The British are fighting in the suburbs of Lens and some reports say the city has fallen. Armentieres and La Bassée are expected to be in the Allied hands soon.

The Allies are moving forward on a fifty-mile front. On the critical front south of the Scarpe they gained more than four miles at some points yesterday, in their approach to Cambrai.

The Franco-American army, north of Soissons on the Aisne front, is unofficially reported to have reached the western end of the Chemin des Dames.

15,000 Germans Captured in Two Days

The British took 10,000 prisoners Monday, it was announced yesterday, and Tuesday's struggle added 5,000 to this total. Vast quantities of supplies and munitions were captured and more were burned by the fleeing foe.

On the main battlefield, following his crushing defeat in the attempt to hold Drocourt-Queant switch line, the enemy tried to fall back to a new switch line six miles to the east, running through Brebieres, Moeuvres and Graincourt.

Haig's report last night indicated this line also had been lost to the Germans, for the British are over it at Rumaucourt, northwest of Cambrai, having reached the line of Ypres, Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, Baralle, Kumacourt and Lecluse. Quéant has been overrun, and Horne's divisions are now several miles beyond it.

Due west of Cambrai the British have reached the positions they held when the campaign started on March 21 last, and are still going forward. Cambrai will soon be under artillery fire.

Artillery is now firing on the retreating enemy over open sights, Haig announced, and enormous casualties have been inflicted. The biggest haul of prisoners was made in a desperate new battle south of the Drocourt-Queant sector, where the British are now assaulting the Hindenburg line frontally.

Many Villages Captured in Advance

Numerous villages were captured, but in the full flight of the foe these have now lost their former importance. East of Arras portions of France are being freed which the enemy has held since the first month of the war.

In the north Wulverghem was won and Richebourg-St.-Vaast occupied. The British are in the outskirts of Neuve Chapelle.

On the French front Mangin's army, of which Americans form a part, is unofficially reported to have reached Laffaux Mill, northwest of Soissons, the western terminus of the famous Chemin des Dames. Enormous slaughter has been inflicted on the foe, who is struggling desperately but ineffectually to hold his important positions.

Enemy in Full Flight as British Shatter Redoubtable Wotan Line

(By The Associated Press)
RIGHT FOR THE eastern side of the Canal du Nord.
The enemy is trying to save what men and material he can from the wreck in and behind one of the most powerful defence systems ever devised. The much boasted Drocourt-Queant line, or, as the Germans call it, the Wotan line, is totally shattered. And early this morning were in full

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